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BRIGG URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

- 1963 -

BRIGG URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Members of the Public Health Committee

Chairman - Councillor I. P. Strudwick

Councillors F. G. Atton
R. H. Barnard
F. D. Curtis
D. Field (from 19.10.63)
G. L. Hewson

Councillors R. S. Horstead (died 19.8.63)
T. Morgan
B. M. Robins
E. Taylor

Medical Officer of Health

J. S. Robertson, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Office: 50, Holydyke, Barton-on-Humber. Tel: Barton-on-Humber 3154.
Clerk: Mrs. M. H. Akester

Public Health Inspector

G. F. Hawkins, Cert. P.H.I.B., C.R.S.H. (Meat)., M.A.P.H.I.

Office: Town Hall, Brigg. Tel: Brigg 2257

Clerk: Miss D. M. Clarke

50, Holydyke,

Barton-on-Humber.

October, 1964.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I regret to have to report that, so far as Public Health is concerned, 1963 was a most disappointing year for Brigg. Not only was progress in environmental health poor, but the vital statistics were also unfavourable. For the second successive year the town experienced high stillbirth and perinatal mortality rates. In addition, the infant mortality rate was high and three children between the ages of 2 and 16 years died. Both the crude and corrected death rates were also well above those for the country as a whole. The two neonatal deaths were attributed to prematurity, and the remaining infant death was due to broncho-pneumonia. A two year old baby died in convulsions during an attack of influenza, a five year old died of broncho-pneumonia and a boy of fifteen died from the effects of a vascular tumour of the brain.

Of the remaining deaths, one was due to pulmonary tuberculosis and a further twelve from other respiratory diseases. As usual, cardio-vascular diseases were responsible for more deaths than any other groups of diseases, accounting for 38 of the 79 deaths.

During the year the town experienced an unusually high incidence of whooping cough in addition to an outbreak of measles. Six of the 26 notifications of whooping cough related to children under the age of two, and at this age the disease is much more serious than it is when older children are affected. Early immunisation of all children against whooping cough is therefore desirable in order to reduce the risk of lung damage or death.

Although no cases were officially notified by private doctors there were many cases of food poisoning. A large outbreak of Cl. Welchii food poisoning occurred in a school in the town in March. This outbreak was of some interest because it occurred in a school where the standard of cleanliness in the kitchen was extremely good, and illustrates a little known danger. Cl. Welchii is an anaerobic germ whose spores can resist most forms of cooking. It is commonly found on the surface of raw meat, but can only multiply sufficiently to cause illness if deprived of oxygen and kept warm. These conditions can occur in two ways. Spores which have survived cooking can turn into the vegetative form and start growing if meat is warmed up again to a suitable temperature. If a large joint of meat is tied into a roll, or stuffed, spores on surfaces in the middle of the roll which have survived cooking can start to grow while the joint is cooling. Small joints which cool quickly are safe because the meat cools past the temperatures at which growth is possible in a few minutes,

but joints of over 6 lbs. in weight cool so slowly that danger of food poisoning occurs if they are allowed to cool and are eaten cold. At the school in question three joints of topside of beef were tied into rolls and boiled. Each joint weighed between 14 and 15 lbs., and they were only boiled for two hours. Thus, not only was cooking so brief that the centres of the joints would barely reach cooking temperatures but the joints were of such a size that cooling would take many hours and conditions favouring bacterial growth were bound to arise.

Too many catering establishments still adopt such dangerous practices as cooking a joint, allowing it to cool, slicing it, and later warming up the slices for serving. An outbreak of Staphylococcal food poisoning occurred a few miles from Brigg due to meat handled in this way in an industrial canteen only 6 days before the Brigg school outbreak. Unless the greatest care is taken to prevent contamination and to ensure rapid cooling, storage at a low temperature and rapid heating to a temperature above 145°F this practice involves serious risk of food poisoning. It is to be hoped that caterers will heed the lessons to be learned from these incidents and adopt safer methods in future.

With regard to environmental health the main achievement during 1963 was the Westrum Lane sewer extension, but during the year the new rising main from Sunningdale Avenue pumping station to Redcomb Lane sewage works was also completed. Little progress was made with the

Council's slum clearance scheme, although demolition of some houses dealt with in previous years was achieved. For the second successive year no new council houses were completed. Unsatisfactory caravans, caravans illegally stationed on unlicensed sites, and unsatisfactory caravan sites continued to cause complaint during the year. For example, the caravans stationed in a stackyard and paddock off Cadney Road occupied the Officers and the Committee for a considerable amount of time, and despite resolutions that the owner be prosecuted under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act the matter has still not finally been settled. The site is the property of an elderly invalid but the farm is run by her son, who has periodically permitted caravans there. Despite frequent approaches by the Surveyor this man continued to allow caravans on the site, which is completely devoid of the necessary amenities. During 1963 he allowed increasing numbers of caravans there at a rental of 10 shillings per week. The Committee, after deciding that they would have to prosecute under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, postponed this action and asked the Clerk to make further informal approaches through relatives of the owner, as they were reluctant to prosecute an old lady for offences committed by her son. All attempts to deal with this matter without prosecution failed, however, and conditions at the site continued to deteriorate. By the spring of 1964 there were more caravans than ever and in addition large accumulations of scrap and refuse rendered the site most unhygienic and action under section 93 of the Public Health Act had to be recommended.

Regrettably, the court hearings of both these actions are still pending in the autumn of 1964 owing to delay by the Council's solicitors and the nuisance persists unabated. While this illustrates the compassion and consideration for individuals shown by the Council it also indicates why with a small staff so little is achieved, for the unproductive hours spent by officers attempting to deal with this matter informally meant that other work did not get done. Early and effective action under the Caravan Sites and Development Act would have stopped this nuisance long ago, and innumerable visits and hours of officers' time would have been saved.

Fortunately, the Council's efforts in dealing with the other unsatisfactory caravan site have been more successful, and it was agreed that this site should be closed in the spring of 1964. Although this has not yet been fully implemented, the number of caravans has been greatly reduced and it seems probable that the remaining few will be dealt with in the near future.

A matter which occupied the Council for much of 1963 was the fluoridation controversy. I had presented reports outlining evidence that increasing the fluoride content of our drinking water from 0.075 ppm to 1.00 ppm would protect the teeth of children from decay without harming the health of anyone, but the Committee in January, 1963, postponed making a decision pending the attendance of the Chairman at the Conference of the Central Council for Health Education towards the end of that month.

Regrettably the subject was not well put over at that meeting and the Chairman returned firmly opposed to fluoridation. In February the Health Committee, while accepting my evidence that fluoridation was effective and safe, decided that they were opposed to its introduction into public water supplies since it interferred with the freedom of the individual to choose whether or not to take advantage of it. The following month when the consultant dental surgeon to the hospital asked to talk to them about fluoridation the Committee declined to hear him. The Water Board was informed that Brigg was opposed to fluoridation.

In September, when a report from the County Medical Officer of Health and a report of a parliamentary debate on the subject were circulated to the Committee they declined to reconsider the matter, and when my annual report for 1962 (written in the early months of 1963) was eventually considered by the Council in October and November the Committee took exception to the fact that in it I had again set out the case for fluoridation, although the Committee had already resolved to oppose it.

This raises an important matter of principle, for compliance with the wishes of the Council in this matter would be contrary to my statutory duty. It is the duty of a Medical Officer of Health to advise his authority on matters affecting the health of the public. If his authority makes a decision which is contrary to the interests of Public Health it becomes the Medical Officer's duty to endeavour, by presenting

fresh evidence, to persuade his Council that their decision was wrong and to get them to reverse the decision. For these reasons I feel obliged once again to state that Fluoridation of the public water supply to a level of 1.00 ppm would greatly reduce the incidence of tooth decay, initially only in young children, but eventually as children with sound teeth grow up, in the whole population. At this level fluoridation has been shown to be quite safe, and would not cause any harm to health. It is a prophylactic measure and not a curative one. The fluoride is incorporated into the structure of teeth rendering them strong and resistant to decay. It may therefore be considered as food - a dietary mineral supplement, and not as a drug. On ethical grounds, therefore, it differs little from the addition of calcium to flour and bread which has been practiced and accepted in this country for many years. After reading a great deal of evidence on this matter I am satisfied that the introduction of fluoridation would be of estimable value to the future population of the area, and should reduce the incidence of dental caries by approximately 60 per cent.

Since I last reported to you on this matter there have been few developments. The Pure Water Association did send out circulars based upon statistical studies in America suggesting that the incidence of Mongolism was higher in areas adopting fluoridation than in low fluoride areas. Studies made in this country where ascertainment was more complete, however, have shown that these allegations are groundless

and result merely from incomplete ascertainment. From time to time we may expect further allegations of this nature to be made, for the types of authority which tend to introduce a measure such as fluoridation early are also likely to be advanced in other ways. Their statistics will therefore differ from less advanced and more rural authorities. For example, they are more likely to provide special services to help the handicapped, and consequently to ascertain more completely the numbers of such handicapped persons in the community. On the rare occasions when such differences appear to be to the disadvantage of the more advanced authority it is to be expected that sooner or later someone will attempt to blame fluoridation.

Other matters which occupied the time of the Committee during 1963 included endeavours to secure further sites for the tipping of refuse and periodic complaints of smell from the new sewage works.

Refuse disposal in Brigg has never been entirely satisfactory owing to the fact that it is tipped on far too high a face and into water. Tip fires are a constant source of nuisance and lead to periodic complaints from a neighbouring cement block factory. Unfortunately, the new sites envisaged for tipping are also ponds. I am convinced that if refuse were deposited on our present tip in shallower layers some of the existing nuisance could be eliminated.

So far as quality of the effluent is concerned the town's new sewage works is far superior to the old works, but regrettably at times when sludge moving has to be undertaken some smell is inevitable. The proximity of the works to residential areas results in complaints being received when such work is being undertaken, if the wind happens to be blowing towards the town. Some smell is unfortunately inevitable at times of sludge removal.

Periodically complaints are received about the conditions in the public lavatories. Regrettably occasional wilful damage is done to these in Brigg as in other towns, and it is desirable that they should be repaired as soon as possible each time, for faulty public lavatories soon become a serious nuisance. It is hard to understand the motives of those who damage these necessary fittings.

Although our statistics for 1963 show so little progress the situation in the town is not as bad as it appears. Many of the services provided by Local Authorities take a long time to prepare, and decisions taken in one year lead to facilities materialising years later. For example, the Council with considerable foresight decided many years ago to provide grouped dwellings for the elderly. The minutes for February 1958 contain a note regretting the slow progress towards this and asking for consultation with the County Planning Officer about a possible site. By June 1960, architects drawings of 16 bungalows, a warden's flat and common room were ready. The County Council, however, considered that the layout

used more land than was necessary and suggested a two storey block of flatlets instead. In January 1963 a revised scheme for 18 bungalows submitted by the Architect had met with County Council approval, and by November of that year not only had the detailed scheme been planned and approved but tenders had been obtained and the acceptance of a tender approved by the Ministry. Thus during 1963 great progress was made towards providing 18 grouped dwellings with communal social facilities and a warden's flat. As building is a slow job the fruits of all this work cannot show until 1964. This type of provision will meet a real need and has great advantage over ordinary bungalows. In County Boroughs such provision can be planned relatively easily, but where both County and County District Council's are involved delays tend to occur. The advantages of schemes of this type are so great that it is to be hoped that frustration from such delays does not prevent future cooperation. The County Welfare Plan envisages a new hostel for old people to replace Crosslands, and it would be a pity not to take advantage of the opportunity to group more bungalows near this so that by allowing bungalow residents to use the social amenities of the hostel prejudice against Part III accommodation can be overcome. Many other advantages could accrue. Meals in, or supplied from, the hostel could help to prevent dietary deficiencies in the bungalow residents, and the hostel premises could be used as a centre where special chiropody, opthalmic and geriatric clinics and other special services for the aged could be provided eventually.

Many of the adverse factors on which I have had to comment are not within the Council's control. We do not yet know how to prevent some of the stillbirths and infant deaths, we cannot yet prevent measles. We can, and should, make more strenuous efforts to educate food handlers and to enforce the Food Hygiene Regulations and so reduce the risk of food poisoning, but the outbreak which occurred in 1963 was not due to any breach of these Regulations. I am pleased to note that in 1964 the Committee is endeavouring to ensure better provision of toilets at cafés and also to ensure better observance of the Food Hygiene Regulations in shops. Council houses are being built once more and slum clearance is getting under way again. Let us make real progress in the next few years. Firm and decisive action after one or two informal approaches by officers in dealing with a nuisance would increase public respect for the Council and ensure better observance of the law in future. The effect on public health of a real improvement in housing conditions, elimination of our worst slums and of the unsatisfactory caravans at present used as permanent residences should be appreciable. Brigg has great potentialities. Let us help to ensure that they are realised.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

	1961	1962	1963
Mid-year population	4,860	4,910	4,910
Live Births	98	85	92
Stillbirths	0	3	3
Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age	0	2	2
Total Deaths	59	95	79

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Total
	Male	Female	Tot.	Male	Female	Tot.	
Live Births	41	42	83	5	4	9	92
Stillbirths	1	2	3	0	0	0	3
Infant deaths under 1 yr.	2	0	2	1	0	1	3
Infant deaths under 4 wks.	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
Infant deaths under 1 wk.	1	0	1	1	0	1	2

	1962	1963	England and Wales 1962
Crude Birth Rate	17.3	18.7	18.0
* **Corrected Birth Rate**	17.3	19.8	(18.0)
Stillbirth Rate	34.1	31.6	18.0
Infant Mortality Rate	47.1	32.6	22.0
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate	50.0	24.1	22.0
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate	0.0	111.1	27.0
Neonatal Mortality Rate	23.5	21.7	15.0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	23.5	21.7	13.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate	56.8	52.6	31.0
Illegitimacy Rate	5.9	9.8	6.4
Crude Death Rate	19.4	16.1	11.9
* **Corrected Death Rate**	14.7	15.5	(11.9)

* These corrections take account of the different proportions of old and young people in the area, and make resulting rate comparable with that for England and Wales. Thus a resort to which old people retire would have a high crude rate, but a low comparability factor would correct the false impression that this was an unhealthy area. The comparability factor for births in Brigg is 1.06 and for deaths 0.96.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1963

(Registrar General's Figures)

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE IN YEARS						TOTAL	
	0 -	1 -	15 -	25 -	45 -	75 +	M	F
Tuberculosis Respiratory	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Tuberculosis Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Inf.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Inf. & Parasitic Dis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer - Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer - Lung	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Cancer - Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer - Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cancer - Other	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2
Leukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Vascular Lesions (C.N.S.)	-	-	-	-	3	6	5	4
Coronary Disease	-	-	-	-	6	4	6	4
Hypertension	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Other Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	4	12	9	7
Other Circulatory Disease	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1
Influenza	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	3
Pneumonia	1	1	-	-	5	-	4	3
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	1
Other Respiratory Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcer - Stomach & Duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, Etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis & Nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases	2	-	1	-	2	11	8	8
Motor Accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Accidents	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total All Causes:	3	2	1	-	27	46	44	35

CAUSES OF DEATH AT VARIOUS PERIODS OF LIFE

(Locally compiled statistics)

	Age in years			
	0 - 1	1 - 14	15 - 49	50 +
Infectious Diseases				
Tuberculosis respiratory	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis other	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
The Cancers				
Stomach	-	-	-	-
Lung and Bronchus	-	-	1	-
Breast	-	-	-	-
Uterus	-	-	-	1
Other	-	-	1	3
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-	1
Cardiovascular Diseases				
Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	-	9
Coronary disease, angina	-	-	1	9
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	1
Other heart diseases	-	-	-	16
Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	2
Respiratory Diseases				
Influenza	-	1	-	2
Pneumonia	1	1	-	6
Bronchitis	-	-	-	4
Other	-	-	-	-
Ulcer of the stomach and duedenum	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformation	-	-	-	-
Other diseases	2	-	1	14
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-
All other accidents	-	-	-	1
Suicide	-	-	-	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES BY AGE GROUPS

Disease	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	Over 65	Total
Whooping Cough	3	3	-	3	5	8	4	-	-	-	-	26
Measles	-	1	1	1	3	10	-	1	-	-	-	17
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total:	4	4	1	4	8	18	4	1	-	1	-	45

Number of cases of Food Poisoning otherwise ascertained - 91 (see table on page 16)

During the year there were no cases notified of the following diseases:-

Tuberculosis; Scarlet Fever; Pneumonia; Poliomyelitis; Diphtheria; Smallpox; Encephalitis; Typhoid Fever; Paratyphoid Fever; Erysipelas; Puerperal Pyrexia; Ophthalmia Neonatorum; Anthrax; Brucellosis; Leptospirosis; Infective Jaundice.

FOOD POISONING

(a) Outbreaks

Causative Agent	No. of outbreaks		No. of cases		Total No. of Cases
	Family	Other	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Chemical Poison	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonella	-	-	-	-	-
Staphylococci (inc. toxin)	-	-	-	-	-
Cl. botulinum	-	-	-	-	-
Cl. Welchii	-	1	-	91	91
Other bacteria	-	-	-	-	-
Agent not identified	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Single cases

Number of cases notified	Nil
Number of cases otherwise ascertained	Nil

PARTICULARS OF IMMUNISATIONS AND VACCINATIONS CARRIED OUT IN THE AREA DURING 1963

Type of Immunisation or Vaccination	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	Total
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	Nil
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough	34	48	1	-	83
Diphtheria and Tetanus	-	-	-	-	Nil
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	Nil
Whooping Cough and Tetanus	-	-	-	-	Nil
Smallpox Vaccination	4	7	4	6	21
Smallpox re-vaccination	-	1	1	10	12
Tetanus Immunisation	-	-	2	1	3
Tetanus Booster	-	-	-	-	Nil
Diphtheria Booster	-	53		-	53

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Particulars of vaccinations carried out in the Brigg Urban District during the year ended 31st December, 1963.

Salk Vaccine

	Persons born in the years					
	1963	1962	1961	1943-60	1933-42	Others
Had 2 injections	11	1	-	2	-	-
Had 3 injections	-	3	4	1	4	-
Had 4 injections	-	-	-	2	-	-

Oral Vaccine

	Persons born in the years					
	1963	1962	1961	1943-60	1933-42	Others
Initial course of 3 oral doses	14	33	6	9	8	8
Oral booster after 2 salk injections	-	5	15	18	4	3
4th oral after 3 salk injections or 3 oral doses	-	-	-	73	-	-

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied to the town by the North Lindsey Water Board. The water comes from deep bores in the chalk at Barrow-on-Humber. Samples are taken weekly at the source.

The results of bacteriological examinations of samples are tabulated below.

Presumptive Coli Count	"Raw" Water	Chlorinated Water
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	74	44
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	12	0
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	9	0
More than 10 per 100 ml. or B Coli type 1 present	36	1

Chemical analyses of "raw" and "softened" water are given on page [illegible]

CHEMICAL ANALYSES

	Raw Water	Treated (Softened) Water
Appearance	Clear and bright	Clear and bright
Colour	Colourless	Colourless
Taste	Normal	Normal
Odour	None	None
	Parts per Million	
Reaction pH value	7.2	7.3
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2	14.0	10.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.010	0.010
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.024	0.024
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	None	None
Nitric Nitrogen as N	3.5	4.0
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)	None	None
Hardness Calculated from Mineral Analysis as $CaCO_3$	326.2	84.3
Temporary	217.1	84.3
Permanent	109.1	Nil
Permanganate Figure (4 hours at 80°F) as O	0.16	0.16
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	217.1	217.1
Silica as SiO_2	8.0	9.0
Iron as Fe	0.04	0.06
Aluminium as Al	None	None
Calcium as Ca	125.6	33.1
Magnesium as Mg	2.9	0.4
Sodium as Na	5.71	123.02
Carbonates as CO_3	130.2	130.2
Chlorides as Cl	31.0	31.0
Nitrates as NO_3	15.5	17.7
Sulphates as SO_4	63.4	73.7
Fluorine as F by the distillation method	0.11	0.11

Probable composition of mineral constituents:-

	Raw Water	Treated (Softened) Water
Silica	8.00	9.00
Alumina and Iron Oxide	0.06	0.09
Calcium Carbonate	217.14	82.67
Calcium Sulphate	89.85	
Calcium Chloride	34.82	
Magnesium Carbonate		1.39
Magnesium Chloride	11.27	
Magnesium Nitrate	0.12	
Sodium Carbonate		140.69
Sodium Sulphate		108.99
Sodium Chloride		51.11
Sodium Nitrate	21.11	24.27

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Samples of Food taken by the County Health Inspector for Chemical Analysis

Milk	4
Processed milk products	1
Preserves	1
Tinned, bottled and dried articles	3
Alcoholic beverages	2
Meat and fish products	5
Vinegars, pickles, sauces and spices	1
Miscellaneous foods	4
Medicines and drugs	3
Total:	24

One sample of cherries in syrup and one sample of fig jam were incorrectly labelled in accordance with the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and as these were imported representation was made to the importers. These samples satisfied the analytical tests.

Two samples of prepared meat products were slightly deficient in meat and representation was made to the manufacturers. Subsequent samples have proved satisfactory.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

The following samples of milk were taken during the course of delivery:-

Tuberculin tested milk (pasteurised)	14
Pasteurised	20
Sterilised	22

All of the foregoing samples satisfied the Phosphatase Test for the efficiency of heat treatment and the Methylene Blue Test for keeping quality.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR 1963

HOUSING

Total number of dwelling houses and flats in the district.. ..	1,405
Total number of new houses erected during the year	17
By the local authority	Nil
By other local authorities	Nil
By other bodies or persons	17

Housing Repairs and Rent Acts, 1954 - 57

Number of certificates of disrepair issued..	Nil

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)..	123
Number of inspections made for the purpose..	298

Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action.	26

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	6
Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	6

Proceedings under the Housing Acts:

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	Nil
Number of unfit houses purchased by the Local Authority in accordance with the Housing Acts	Nil
Number of certificates of disrepair issued	Nil

Slum Clearance - proceedings under the Housing Acts:

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3
Number of dwelling houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	1
Number of dwelling houses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings	Nil
Number of dwelling houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders	Nil
Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance thereof	4
Total number of dwelling houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Section 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	Nil
Total number of dwelling houses occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	Nil
Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure	8

Estimated number of dwellings remaining to be dealt with under -

The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18	22
The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42	15

Nissen Huts or other similar hutments:

Number still occupied	Nil

Housing Acts - Overcrowding

Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.. ..	2
Number of persons concerned in such cases..	21
Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	6
Number of families dwelling therein	6
Number of persons dwelling therein	50

Housing Acts, 1949 - 59

Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received:		
	Standard Grant	12
	Discretionary Grant	Nil
Number of dwellings subject to grant:		
	Standard Grant	12
	Discretionary Grant	Nil
Number of houses owned by the local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry during 1963.		4

Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, etc

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

Number of site licences.		1
Total number of caravans permitted under such licences		60
Number of inspections made during the year -	Sites	109
	Caravans	26
Number of contraventions remedied		1
Number of sites exempt from licence		1

Public Health Act, 1936

Number of site licences		Nil
Number of individual licences		1
Total of moveable dwellings permitted under above licence. ..		1
Number of inspections made during the year -	Sites	Nil
	Dwellings	1
Number of contraventions remedied		Nil
Number of sites exempt from licence		Nil

FOOD PREMISES

Bakehouses

Number in the district	3
Number of inspections made	3
Number of contraventions found	Nil

Ice Cream

Number of manufacturers on the register	Nil
Number of premises licenced for the sale of ice cream.	27
Number of inspections made	47
Number of contraventions found	3
Number of contraventions remedied.	2

Meat Products

Number of premises registered for the manufacture of meat products.	3
Number of inspections made	3
Number of contraventions found	Nil

Other Food Premises

Number of other food premises (i.e. excluding bakehouses and premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream and meat products	53
Number of inspections made	42
Number of contraventions found	13
Number of contraventions remedied.	12

Slaughterhouses

Number licenced -

Abbattoir type	Nil
Private.	1
Number operated by the local authority	Nil

UNSOUND FOOD.

Meat Inspection

The following table gives details of meat inspection work carried out during 1963

Carcases Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Cattle Excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & lambs	Pigs
Number killed..	50	-	-	1	-
Number inspected	50	-	-	1	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci:-					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis only:-					
Whole carcases condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned..	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticerosis:-					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned..	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration..	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.. ..	-	-	-	-	-

Other foods condemned:-

Quantity of Imported Beef (Topside); 1 barrel Imported Lemon Peel; 16 tins Corned Beef; 1 tin

Chopped Pork; 4 tins Ham; 6 tins Salmon; 9 tins Fruit Salad; 4 tins Peaches; 4 tins Apricots; 1 tins Grapefruit; 23 tins Tomatoes; 2 tins Pickled Cucumbers; 9 tins Baked Beans; 4 tins Spaghetti; 2 tins Creamed Rice; 4 tins Evaporated Milk.

Method of Disposal of condemned food:

Offensive Trade Collectors and tipping under supervision.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Closets.

Number of houses with privy vaults in the district	Nil
Number of houses with pail closets in the district	35
Number of houses with water closets in the district	1377
Number of water closets substituted for pail closets	2

The Council operates a pail closet emptying service.

Cesspools and Septic tanks.

Number of cesspools and septic tanks emptied, cleansed, etc.	25
Number of cesspools and septic tanks abolished	25

The Council operates a cesspool/septic tank emptying service.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Details of areas where provision has been made of new sewers:

Westrum Lane and the western end of Bigby High Road.

WATER SUPPLIES

Domestic.

Number of houses supplied from public mains	- in house	1394
	- not in house	8
Number of houses supplied from private sources	- in house	4
Number of private sources considered to be unsatisfactory		Nil

Details of samples of water taken for bacteriological and chemical examination are given on pages 19 and 20.

Swimming Pools

Number in operation .. ..
(Fitted with continuous mechanical filtration and chlorination)
Number of samples taken for chemical or bacteriological examination Nil

GENERAL

Offensive Trades.

Number of premises in the district	1
Number of inspections made	1
Number of contraventions remedied	Nil

Knackers Yard

Number licensed	Nil

Shops Act, 1950

Number of shops inspected	12
Number of contraventions remedied	Nil

Disinfection and Disinfestation

Number of rooms or premises disinfected	Nil
Number of premises subject to disinfestation	Nil

Refuse Collection

Number of premises from which refuse is collected	1504
Frequency of collection	Weekly
Method of disposal	Part controlled tippin

Nuisances

Number of nuisances abated as a result of informal action by the Public Health Inspector	3
Number of statutory notices issued	6

Details of nuisances abated

Accumulation of refuse	1
Drainage	6
Poultry and Animals	1
Dangerous Premises	1

Rodent Control

Number of Rodent Operatives employed		1 (part time)
Number of premises treated	Dwelling houses	20
	Other premises	8

Atmospheric Pollution

Number of visits	12
Number of nuisances found	2
Number of nuisances abated	1

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	12	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not inc. in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	55	55	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (exc. out-workers premises)	32	37	-	-
Total:	99	95	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M.I.	Referred By H.M.I	
ant of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
vercrowding	-	-	-	-	-
nreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
nadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
neffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
anitary Conveniences -					
a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
ther offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	-	-	-	-	-

3. Outwork.

No outworkers were reported in the Urban District during the year.